COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard. Col. Ruffin in Newbern.

MESSES. EDITORS.—This bold champion of freedom opened the campaign here on yesterday, the 12th instant, in a manner that must have awakened the ire of those snakes in the grass, the self-styled American Party, but more appropriately denominated "Know-Nothings." I saw many present, whom rumor says, belong to the fraternity. They seemed not to enjoy the castigation much : but as the gallant Colonel was telling no more than the truth, why they could not object; for he "preached" (as an old blue-light called it afterwards,) from the documents, and called upon any person there to contradict them; and as no one did, it is to be presumed he told the direful truth. I noticed quite a large number of the "bone and sinew" present, as it was Court week, and they appeared, to a man, to enjoy the manner the Colonel was tearing away the mask from the deceptive clap-trap expressions and sentiments that iniquitous party clothe their real views in, order to gull poor unsophisticated credulity. Col. Ruffin spoke on other subjects, but really Know-Nothingism was nuts that he delighted to crack.

Col. R. first announced himself as the unanimous nominee of the late Democratic District Convention, held at this place about a week ago; and then went on to review his course in Congress, and to compare his votes with his published opinions four and two years ago, showing that they agreed exactly, and that he still held the same opinions. He clearly demonstrated to my mind, that the many log-rolling schemes to obtain money from Uncle Sam, tried at the last Congress, were nothing more than "false pretences" to get gifts for large capitalists to run grand steamers to Europe, so as that we here in N. Carolina could not obtain mail facilities in all places where they are absolutely wanted, the money appropriated for the expenses of the Post Office Department being expended in gratuities to men whose purses are already plethoric, and other anti-republican abuses. For my part, in view of the humiliating spectacle that England presents to our view, that land of aristocratic legislative favoritism and pride, it behooves us to be particularly careful that our Government be very economically administered, or we shall have the incubus of debt crippling our National energies in the precise manner that it is doing with our quondam step-mother country. It does strike me, that some people still imagine that we are colonies of Great Britain, from the very strict adherence they maintain to the manners and customs of that theoretically free, but practically absolute Isle. Hindoo castes are not more exclusive, nor do the former worshippers of the car of Juggernaut bow their necks with more meek submission under the wheels of their sovereign's carriage, than do the English people to the will of the aristocracy. We are made of different materials, in this country, (both native and foreign citizens,) and there is too much intelligence among the people to be thus taken in by the tinsel glitter of wealth, without it is accompanied with corresponding worth.

the influence of the catfish aristrocracy than those who live in towns, as they look to Providence alone for support; whilst we, who live in towns, and are dependent on the public for a support, are in a measure compelled to keep in with the "Great Moguls' who hold the pursestrings of the community .-Hence, you see they are less easily led into great monstrosities, like the Know-Nothing one, than towns-people, who are sometimes compelled to do as these "Great Moguls" do, in order to insure a sufficient supply of that very necessary article for one's self and family-bread and butter. Col. R. proved most conclusively, that the whole

The people who live in the country are less under

scheme was concocted some years ago, at Exeter Hall, London, by that celebrated "World's Convention," at which Lord Morpeth presided, attended by a few whites and one or two free negroes from this country, which had for its object the abolition o slavery; that it was so understood at the North, and it was ostensibly to put down foreign and Catholic influence, so as to be received at the South: but in reality to abolish slavery or destroy the Union hence the auvent of the Angel Gabriel! I presume the privileged classes of Europe, and their pinchbeck imitators in this country, would willingly see this proud fabric crumble to ruins, hoping to blot out from the maps, and from the pages of history, every thing that has a tendency to freedom. But they wil never succeed; for although error may for awhile succeed, yet Truth will ultimately prevail, for it has got to be too well understood. No man from the upper ten" circles need ever expect to misrepresent the views hereafter of the business and laboring

Col. Ruffin will get a majority of 2500, it is said, by those versed in such matters. INDEPENDENT.

> For the Standard. Col. Ruffin in Greene.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You are aware that a convention of the 2nd district was held in Newbern on Thursday the 6th of June, and nominated with entire unanimity, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, for re-election

On the Saturday following, agreeable to the request of many friends, he addressed a large audience at Bull Head Bridge, in the county of Greene. He first referred to his course in Congress-told what he did and what he did not, and gave his reasons for thus acting, which for the most part accorded with the wishes of his constituents. He spoke to a considerable length of the course of Presiden Pierce, dwelling with marked attention upon his vetoes. He approved of these meaures of the Pre sident as being the best means for the perpetuity of the Union; and noted the resemblance between hi administration and that of Jackson's. He said i was true that Pierce had called down upon himsel much odium from the Northern press, on account o the firm stand he had taken with regard to certain measures. But, says he, if the South, if lovers o

liberty and the Union wish a friend, they will finthat friend in Pierce.

But the greater and most interesting part of hi speech, (although no part was void of interest,) wa upon "Sam." He said notwithstanding the Know Nothings cry out in such bitter terms against for eigners and popery, they do it for the mere design of carrying out a great abolition scheme. They raagainst foreigners and popery, thinking thus to dup the men of the North. After getting them into thei order, they bind them by the most solemn oaths tdo what they may design. Hear what Ruffin say. was the origin of Know-Nothingism: some time ag the abolitionists from all parts of the world convened at Exeter Hall, in Old England, for the purpos of taking some means to abolish slavery from the civilized world. The United States sent as delegate six white abolitionists, three black free negroes and two bloomer women, (of what color he did not men tion, but I presume one of each color, white and black would answer the better purpose.) In that conven tion slavery in the United States was spoken of .-And it was agreed upon that the most expedien plan of abolishing slavery in the United States wa by a secret order; and that the founders of this or der should not even let their own fellow member know what their designs were until the greater par of the South was duped into it; when at last th polls should be controlled by the order, they migh take any method they should choose towards abo. ishing slavery. These above mentioned delegate returned, or rather the male portion of them, an founded the order now termed Know-Nothingisma name very appropriate since their design is disce vered. These, vaguely expressed, are some few of the ideas embodied in his speech of an hour and half in length. He spoke with considerable force and clearness, now and then causing bursts of laugh ter by his peculiar and well timed wit.

Three Know-Nothings only were present. The held a meeting in a buggy some distance from th speaker. Each procured a whip, and amused him self during the speech, by popping at dogs, hogs anof course at each other.

There are so few Know-Nothings in this distric I hardly think that Ruffin will have any open opposition. There will without doubt be a candidate. but I don't think it will be known who he is untithe day of election. It matters but little who run or how he runs, Ruffin come out ahead. Many here tofore prominent Whigs have declared, that befor they will follow their brother Whigs into the mid night lodge of "Sam," they will vote for Thoma-

Thinking this might be of interest to a few of your readers, I have thought fit to give it to you, which if you deem worthy of publishing, you can do so. BLOUNT.

For the Standard. Messrs. Scales and Puryear.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- On the fifth instant, at Yad kinville, we had the pleasure of hearing the candidates for Congress-Col. Puryear, the Whig, Know Nothing, anti-Nebraskaite, and Mr. Scales, of Rockingham, the Democratic candidate.

Puryear spoke first. He used all the eloquence of which he is master to convince the people that he was right in voting against the Nebraska bill .-He said he did hope his friends would forgive him if he had erred. He denounced President Pierce, denounced Douglas, and nearly every body else .-He said he did not belong to the Know Nothings, but did not see any thing very objectionalle in the order. He then went on to advocate their doctrines.

Mr. Scales followed, and spoke with much eloquence and power. He replied with marked effect to Col. Puryear's positions, and drove home on the dark-lanterns in the most cutting and conclusive

Sirs, the chances are all in favor of Mr. Scales .-His friends-the old Democrats and the young ones, and some anti-Know Nothing Whigs of influenceare at work for him and the cause, and their labors will be felt. We shall elect him by a handsome

ANTI-K. N.

For the Standard.

Randolph Macon College. MESSRS. EDITORS :- It was the good fortune of the undersigned to be present, on last Wednesday and Thursday, at the Commencement exercises of this distinguished and very ably conducted institution. On Wednesday, at an early hour, might be seen crowds from all directions, the old, the middle aged, and the young, to pay homage to the shrine of learning. At 11 o'clock almost an interminable procession, composed of the Trustees, the Alumni, and the members and honorary members of the two Societies, headed by a splendid band of music, marched around the buildings and into the Chapel which was already filled below stairs with the fair sex. After prayer by Rev. Frank. Stanly, the two literary societies were addressed by Littleton W. Tazewell, Esq., of Clarkesville, Va., upon the "influence of politics upon literature." His speech was replete with argument, interspersed with much wit and humor, and cannot fail to add to his extended reputation as a debater and orator. In the afternoon the Society of Alumni was addressed by Professor William H. Christian, of Warrenton, N. C., on the "American Scholar." He discussed hissubject in a masterly manner, and so far as we could learn, made a decided impression. Thursday was the day for the graduates to speak. The crowd was much more dense than the day before. The house was literally crammed, and the yard considerably sprinkled. The salutatory address was delivered by T. A. Gatch, of Norfolk, in Latin, and of course we are not able to judge of its merits. We have neither time nor space to follow all the young gentlemen in regular order; but suffice it to say that they acquitted themselves in a manner which would have done credit to older and wiser heads. It is not our desire to draw invidious distinctions, but we must say that the speech of Robert N. Sledd, Esq., struck us with peculiar force, as being a production of good ingenuity and marked ability. His subject was "the Bible, the crystal palace of all nations." The analogy drawn was indeed striking and beautiful. After the degrees were conferred by Dr. W. A. Smith, the President, and a few impressive remarks by the venerable Bishop Early, the Valedictory Addresses were delivered by John E. Christian. We understand he is a superior scholar and richly deserved the highest honors. In his adieu to the ladies he said some hard things from which one would infer that Cupid had wounded him severely, if not mortally, and that no healing balm had been administered to alleviate his sufferings. Thus passed away the Commencement, an event which will long be remembered by the writer. This institution is under the direction and supervision of the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences, and we were cratified to learn that our good old State is very liberal in her patronage, as it is a College second to none south of the Potomac. We would say to those who desire to have their sons educated and trained for usefulness send them to

Randolph Macon College. NORTH CAROLINA.

For the Standard.

Congressional Canvass in the Sixth District. MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON: -According to appointment the candidates for this District, Col. Puryear, K. N., and A. M. Scales, jr., Esq., Democrat, met at Winston and addressed the people of Forsyth on the 19th June, it being Tuesday of County Court. Col. Puryear opened the debate in a speech of two hours, in which he truly labored hard to sustain himself in his new position before his late constituents, and to defend himself in his anti-Southern position, his vote against the Nebraska-Kansas bill. As to his course in relation to that matter he said he would do the same thing again-that he not only voted against the bill himself, but was also responsible to the people of North Carolina for Mr. Roger's doing so; but, however, if re-elected, he would not vote to repeal that law, because that would be making degrading concessions to the Northern abolitionists. The Col. was listened to with polite attention, but without any manifestations of applause, or of that enthusiasm which his late party, (the old Whig party) evinced for him on former occasions. He advocated no principles, save those contained in the K. N. platform, as published in the South, except that at the outset of his speech he mounted that "same old spavined pony," " the public lands," and spurred and shouted lustily for a short time, but the poor animal was unable to move at all; because a large number of the audience present well recollected two years ago his promises of the wondrous and untold wealth that he would secure to the good old North State if he were elected, and plainly indicated by their looks that he need not sing that "stale old song" to them again, so that the Col. suddenly dismounted. In fact, he admitted that he would vote for a Know Nothing Democrat (do you think such an animal could be found?) in preference to an anti-Know Nothing Whig.

Mr. Scales replied in a very able speech of nearly the same length, in which he triumphantly advocated and defended the time-honored principles and usages of the Democratic party. He ably defended himself and party from what Col. P. calls blind allegience to party, and with evident good effect exposed the doings of that secret party, who unwilling to trust each other, bind their victims by horrid and solemn oaths to stick to their party. Mr. Scales read what he understood those secret oaths to be to the attentive audience, many of whom, even of the old fashioned Clay Whigs, were astounded at the exposure; while "Sam," for he was there, showed unmistakable signs that he experienced the effects of "particular fits." Mr. Scales charged Col. Puryear with having deserted the rights of the South in voting with Seward, Giddings & Co., against the Nebraska-Kansas bill, land produced the most conclusive facts and arguments to prove the charge, and also the abolition character of that vote; and most clearly did he show the fallacy of the reasons assigned by Col. P. for giving it. I do not know that I can better describe the impression produced than by giving the language of an intelligent farmer who was present who exclaimed, "My God! I would rather be any other man in the Court-house than Col.

Mr. Scales was frequently cheered by the Demo-crats, in which no doubt many honest Whigs joined

in heart. Col. P. rejoined briefly, and considering the cause he advocates wittily, so that his friends by way of set off, cheered him lustily, when however but few remained to hear.

This was truly a great time for the Democracy of Forsythe. Great confidence of success is expressed, and if our brother Democrats in the other Counties will do their whole duty, as we intend to do, A. M. Scales, Esq., will be our next representative to the Congress of the United States. And we will no longer be represented by a man who will vote side by side with Seward, Chase, Wade & Co., the worst of abolitionists. The Democracy to a man are united on our candidate and ready for the conflict. And many of the conservative old line Whigs declare that they cannot follow Col. Puryear into the midnight councils of the Know Nothings, and that they will not vote for him.

The discussion was conducted in a courteous and friendly manner, without any apparent ill-feeling. UNION.

For the Standard. Discussion at Danbury-Sixth District.

MESSES. EDITORS :- The candidates for this Congressional District, the Hon. Richard C. Puryear and Alfred M. Scales, Esq., addressed the people at Danbury on Tuesday, 12th instant, of our County Court. Mr. Puryear not being satisfied with the excertation he received from his opponent, who spoke of his inconsistencies in many respects-of his voting against the Nebraska and Kansas bill, with such abolitionists as Giddings, Wade, Summer, and others, in particular-which contained a principle of vital importance to the people of the South-that each territory should come into the Union as a slave State or not, as they might choose, without the interference of Congress; in reply, after a long, la-bored, up hill, tiresome and feeble effort to defend his vote upon this question, took occasion to say that the candidates last Summer for the Legislature in this and the adjoining counties, had the effrontery to mention and disapprove of his course in relation to this measure-that "old George Bower's stentorian lungs, too, were heard bellowing it forth in the mountains of Ashe, and was heard away over in Tennessee." Said those persons should have waited until he explained it to the people before they said anything-that their course was like "a snake in the grass, or a mole under ground." It seems, sirs, that he thinks no one has a right to criticise his course until he shall condesend to give his explanation-appears to consider himself a head and shoulders taller in purity, intellect, and intelligence, than any one in the District. It is true that the candidates for the Legislature last summer, in this and adjoining counties, did discuss this question-mentioned the votes of the North and South, and of the entire North Carolina delegation in Congress upon this bill, as they had a right to do, and did it openly and above board, before the gentleman's friends, who had an opportunity to defend him if they had thought proper. I will now submit the question to the public, whether his hints, slurs, double meanings and vile insinuations about candidates for the Legislature, and George Bower especially, who, at the time, was at least one hundred miles distant, was not only like "a snake in the grass, or a mole under ground," but like a skunk in his hole.? The manly voice of that venerable patriot and true Democrat from Ashe, ought to heard again warning the people against those who desert the South, and who advocate the doctrines of the dark lantern order, being an insiduous attempt to undermine the liberties of the people by means of secret, oath-bound Jacobin clubs. The Honorable gentleman has quite enough to do to attend to his talented opponent, without assailing any one else. In the discussion, he was evidently hemmed, hobbled, confused, sick, sore, tired, and sorry-he took a tree-has climbed out on one of the branches-is now clinging to a swinging limb, which I venture to predict, will break on the 2d day of August next, and the fall he will receive will be so hard that he will never be able to

STOKES COUNTY, June 15, 1855.

For the Standard. " Sam " in Yancey.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON :- In the Star of the

6th inst., I see an article headed "Sam" in Yancey,"

and in substance affirming that Sambo is doing well in this county, and that his overseer, Leander B. Carmichael, will beat Hon. T. L. Clingman in August next. I suspect the writer of this to be a man of this place, who is in many respects clever enough but an old straight-jacket fogy, and is certainly wofully misled as to what Sambo is doing in this Congressional District. It is well known that during April Court Messrs. Davis, Gaither, McKesson, Caldwell, Vance, and old Nick, (Woodfin) were busy in trying to get persons to join the Jacobin Club. It is supposed they held their meetings in the college buildings, and with windows muffled with saddle blankets and a dim tallow candle, they sat in solemn conclave plotting and conspiring against the Clingman whom they are afraid to meet in the open day, but like the savage sons of the forest endeavor to kill and scalp ere the bright rays of the sun sheds light upon their mid-night crimes. They prayed, preached and toiled, until great drops of sweat fell from their temples, and on Thursday night rumor says they harnessed a Baptist minister, who swal lowed the first pill (degree) but when it came to the second he told them NO, HE COULD NOT CON-SISTENT WITH HIS RELIGION GO ANY FUR-THER. Then the awful moment arrived. Something quick must be done. They told him he had taken one oath, and if he did not take the other he would perjure himself. He said that he would not go any further, that if the first was perjury the second degree would be likewise, and he would rather be guilty of swearing one lie ignorantly than two knowingly, and left the room. Then with their combined forces, rendered desperate by defeat, they attacked in the dead hour of the night the unsuspecting students, (some of them under 21 years old.) and morally slaughtered some fifteen poor innocent, helpless creatures. Poor fellows, they were goodhearted and jovial mates, but they are gone. I am informed that since that they have added fire to their ranks, but more have signified a determination to withdraw. This is Sambo's history in Yancey, and worse will be his fate in this District. Carmichael will be added to the long list of unprincipled politicians whose intellects are insufficient to meet in open discussion the Hon. T. L. Clingman, than whom no purer statesman lives in the American Union. Since the Virginia elections the few that are here look sour and down cast, which goes to confirm me in what Mr. Clingman says of them, viz: that Almighty God has so organized the human countenance that when the heart is brooding over a heinous crime either committed or to be committed, that it gives a down cast to the countenance. What crime is more heinous than a conspiracy plotted and organized in the darkness of night against the Constitution of this great Confederacy? Mr. Clingman is at this time carrying the war into the enemy's country, and is cutting them down on every side, but like a brave General all who surrender and withdraw from the rebels he shows them quarters, those whose political crimes have rendered them odious before the people are-some flying to the dark caves in the mountains-and the balance are busily engaged in digging graves to inter their slaughtered companions who they know will fall on the first Thursday in August. Confusion and dismay is seen in their ranks, and their leader, Carmichael, speaks with a faultering voice.

Will you please speak to Mr. Rayner or Miller to preach the funeral of Know Nothingism in your section. We have a few barrels of hard cider and some old coon skins to pay them for their trouble. FAIR DEALER.

For the Standard.

Snow Creek, May 28th, 1855. MESSRS. EDITORS :- It affords us much pleasure to bear our testimony to honest and well merited worth under all circumstances. More especially does it give us pleasure to speak of the Male and Female Academies under the superintendance of the Rev. W. L. Van Eaton, assisted by Mr. T. P. Summers, Miss S. R. Frost and R. J. Dougherty. He has just closed his twenty first session, and we speak advisedly when we say that his schools are second to none of a similar grade north or south of Mason's and Dixon's line. His deeply pious life and gentlemanly deportment, combined with his happy talent for imparting knowledge to the young, and his never tireing energies, make these the most desirable schools in western North Carolina.

Jonesville is handsomely situated on the Yadkin River near the base of the Blue Ridge, free from the demorallizing influence of spirituous liquors or dissipation of any kind. And we would advise all who have children of either sex to educate to place them under the care of Mr. Van Eaton, and rest assured they will be in good hands.

The young men showed a proficiency in the English branches highly creditable to themselves and their teachers. The declamations were good, while the original speeches of some gave hope that our country's great men were not entirly extinct. The compositions of the young ladies were all that could be asked, while the music was delightful. In conclusion we would say give Mr. Van Eaton your "sons and daughters" to educate and encourage a good and true son of the "good old North State." Truly Yours,

Stomach Pumps are in use at all the railroad depots to clear the passengers of any alcohol they may have in them; this is to save the roads from liabilities, under the liquor law, for transporting the prohibited article.

Boston Post, of course. WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement of this Institution occurred during the past week, and although such occasions are usually interesting from a variety of considerations, the one just closed was we think, unusually so. The weather was remarkably fine. and facilities, for reaching the College by Railroad, have so increased that the number in attendance was greater than it has been for several years.

We have never witnessed a more delightful anniversary of this Institution. The Exercises were well sustained and interesting throughout, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyments of the occasion.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the oration was delivered before the Literary Societies by Geo. Stevenson, Esq., of Newbern. The theme of the orator's discourse was The Educated Furmer. The subject was well treated and presented in a practical point of view. Mr. Stevenson was formerly a member of the College, and alluded to his early connection with it in a warm and appropriate terms. A the address will be published, an extended notice of it here would be out of place. The attendance on this exercise was unsually large for the first day, and the number continued to increase till the evening of the last day.

At night the Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class was delivered by Rev. J. R. Graves of

Thursday .- The Graduation ceremonies took place n their usual manner. At 10 o'clock a large procession was formed in front of the Hotel, and attended by the Band of Music, proceeded to the Chapel. The following programme gives the order of the exercises and the themes of discussion:

ORDER OF EXERCISES. 1. Latin Salutatory. John C. Pitchford, Warren,

(1st Distinction.) . The Claims of the Age upon the Educated Yout! of America. Philip W. Johnson, Surry, (2nd Distinction.) South Carolina. John C. Pitchford, Warren,

(1st Distinction.) Greece. William R. Trawick, Wake.

5. The North American Indian. Robert T. Pitch ford, Warren, (3rd Distinction )

. Triumph of Political Truth in the United States. Robert H. Burn, Cheraw, S. C. I. Influence of Moral Truth on Popular Govern ment. Benj. F. Marable, Halifax, Va., (1st Dis

8. "Knowledge is Power." A. J. Emerson, Chatham, (1st Distinction.) 9. Valedictory Addesses. Benj. F. Marable, Halifax.

Va., (1st Distinction.) In addition to the above who received the degre of A. B. the degree of A. M. in course was confer red on Wm. D. Pool, M. D., of Murfreesboro', N. C. and on Prof. W. G. Simmons of Wake Forest Col-

The honorary degree of LL. D. was also conferred on Hon. J. B. O'Neal of South Carolina.

All of the young gentlemen acquitted themselve in the most respectable manner. It would perhap seem individious to institute comparisons, but som of the addresses were evidently superior to others Indeed we have seldom listened of the kind that ex celled some which were delivered on this occasion The repeated cheering and applause of the audienctestified to the high delight experienced by the performances of the young gentlemen. Nothing occur red in any way to interrupt the enjoyments of this

In the afternoon, Wm. D. Cooke, Esq., Principa of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, by request of the Trustees and Faculty of the College, occupied the Chapel with exhibitions of the proficiency made by the Mutes, greatly to the satisfaction of the audence. Our necessary absence will account for ou giving so short a notice of a matter in which ther is felt so general a sympathy. At night the usus party was given in honor of the Graduating Claswhich was partaken of by a very large number beautiful and interesting ladies, whose enjoyment were enhanced by "the harmony of sweet sounds, and perhaps the articulation of sweeter words .-Thus closed this annual festival, equal in all respects and in come superior to any of its predecessors. 1 may be proper also to add that the number of stu dents the past year has been greater than for sever al years previous, and that Prof. W. M. Wingate President pro tem. in connection with the other members of the Faculty has fully met the expectation of the Trustees in giving general satisfaction. Biblical Recorder.

NOBLE LETTER FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The dis trict committee of the Democratic party invited the Hon. S. A. Douglas to be present at the celebratio of the victory in the Old Dominion. His reply . too good to remain unpublished:

CHICAGO, June 7, 1855. GENTLEMAN: I deeply regret that it will be im possible for me to be present and participate wit you in celebrating the glorious victory recently achieved by the Democracy of Virginia over th most intolerant, proscriptive, insidious, and danger ous political organization ever formed against th constitution and liberties of a free country. In a. the elections which have taken place in the Northern States during the last twelve months Know Nothing ism has not only been the firm ally of Abolitionism, higher-lawism, and mob lawism, and all the other baneful isms of the day, but has been the control ling power which combined, directed, and led a these allied factions in their savage and brutal warfare against Democratic party, is principles and or-

Let us not be deceived by their repeated changeof name. It matters not whether they call them selves "Know Nothings," or "Know Somethings," or the "sons of the sires of "76," or the "order of the Star Spangled Banner," or the "children or Sam," or the " sons of Johnathan," or by any other name they may assume when they have disgraced the previous one, their secret organization and clandestine proceedings, their intolerant and proscrip tive spirit, their unlawful and horrid oaths, their unconstitutional and unholy purposes, remain un changed .- It is the duty, and. I firmly believe, the destiny, of the Democratic party, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to confound, overwhelm, and utterly annihilate this secret, insidious, and danger ous organization.

To accomplish this great work it is only necessary that we should be true to ourselves, to our princi ples and our party, whose triumphs have ever been dentified with the interests, honor, and glory of the republic .- Let there be no concessions to the enemy -none to faction-none to the allied fanaticisms of the day, under whatever name or form they may appear. The Old Dominion has shown herself true to her principles, her history, and her renown. Her Democracy have fought the battle faithfully, gallant ly, gloriously. With you I rejoice in her triumph May Kentucky imitate the example and rival the achievements of her illustrious mother! All eye are now fixed upon your noble State. A simila victory in old Kentucky would overwhelm the enomy with dismay and despair, while it would carry joy hope, and confidence to the heart of every friend o religious freedom and constitutional right through out the length and breadth of the land.

Pardon the length of this letter, and accept for yourselves and those you represent my grateful ac knowledgements for your kind invitation. I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend

and obedient servant. S. A. DOUGLAS. Messrs, F. S. J. Ronald, W. Tompkins, G. L. Harrison, J. P. Fulwiler, Democratic District Committee, &c.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY .- The Washington papers record the death of Mrs. Tayloe, a venerable and estimable lady of that city. The Organ

Mrs. Tayloe was born in the year 1772, in the ther. colony of Maryland, under the Crown of England. Its representatives in that colony were her sponsors in baptism. Her early youth was spent at the brilliant court of Annapolis—then the gayest and most the year 1798, after a visit at Mount Vernon, Mrs. Tayloe had the honor, of being sent to Alexandria by General Washington, in his chariot drawn by four horses, in the style of that day; having under her charge Mrs. Washington's grand-daughter, the then beautiful Nelly Custis, the sister of G. W. P. Custis, of Arlington.

Mrs. Tayloe was the mother of a large family, and leaves surviving childern in Washington, in Virginia and in Alabama. Her eldest son, who died in 1824, was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

An exchange paper says:

The following letter is from a "cussed foreigner in Iowa. It tells its own story. We submit it for the consideration of all Know Nothing readers: I was born in England by accident, not choice; I was not consulted in the matter; I came to the United States by choice, not accident; I came on the faith of your flag, your Constitution and your laws; these told me I might become a citizen of the Republic and stand on an equal footing with my neighbors, "native to the manor born," by giving "value received." The consideration was renunciation of my birthright, my natural citizenship. I paid the consideration and became, as I supposed, a citizen of the United States; hardly established in my new home, I hear the war blast, and find myself doing a soldier's duty in Mexico, under my newly-adopted flag; after that, I bind myself by other relations, to this country; I marry an American woman, and have sons born unto me, Americans all; I come out into this wilderness, to carve out of this forest and this prairie, freemen's homes for my sons. I am startled by another sound, the scream of bigotry and intolerance; I am told the contract made between the United States and me, is to be repudiated, that I am to be deprived of my citizenship, or at least that it is to be robbed of its virtue and its attribute, Equality, for which I prize it, must be stricken out; I must not hold an office; I want none, but I like not this ban. I gave away my citizenship for another; this was the contract, and "I must have my bond." But you say I shall not have it. To this I reply: You are strong, can withhold it; I

If it is dangerous to your institutions, that foreigners should come among you, I will leave. It will be a loss and an inconvenience to me, yet leave I must. I cannot stay where I am not welcome, nor live where I am not as good as another. I will seek again the red cross banner, and on the cold soil of Canada repent like the Prodigal. I will take my American wife and my American sons, and on the threshhold of their native country, they shall shake the American dust off their feet. My boys are the sons of the sires of '76 (Puritan stock, not Hessian, like some Know Nothings,) but they will never know it. Of the sufferings of their ancestors, in the cold days at Valley Forge, and in the hot day at Monmouth, they shall nothing know. One thing I regret; I cannot take them all, for one of my boys has become American dust. He lies on the shores of the Old Dominion, and the waters of the Chesapeake dash upon his grave. He sleeps well; let nim sleep.

Here a new difficulty meets me. If, as American jurists tell me, I cannot renounce the allegiance I myself have voluntarily undertaken, then I am doubly cheated. But if this be not so, will England take me back? She may; but my wife and children England does not know. She may recognize my wife as part of my own individuality; but my sons, they are foreigners, born in America, when their father was an American citizen. They cannot stand on an equality with free-born English citizens. Here is the dilemma. What am I to do? If I live here I am under a social and political ban. If I go to my native country, my children are nnder the same disability. Who is responsible? I am not. You told me I might become an Amrrican citizen, by rendering a certain consideration. I gave it. Am I to be cheated, and my children, too?

AN INDECENT OUTRAGE.—The city of New York has been disgraced during the past week by a most beastly exhibition, called a baby show, and gotten up by the notorious Barnum. We might laugh at some of his other feats-we might consider the mermaid a good joke-the woolly horse a small and comparatively harmless swindle-the canonization of Jenny Lind as a piece of absurdity-out in this case the hero of Iranistan, the patron of Joice Heth, and the agent of the fire annihilators, has inflicted a last stain upon the fair fame of the city-affixed a lasting stigma upon the names of many innocent children, deluded their confiding mothers, and placed before the public an exhibition the details of which are too disgusting for publication.

We have given our readers some of the facts connected with this affair; but it is impossible to describe the loathing-the feeling of utter disgust, which is the controlling feeling in the mind of every decent visiter to this exhibition. People go, we presume, for the same reason that they pay high prices for good places to see a notorious criminal executed.— In the one case it is a morbid appetite for the horrible—in the other it is an intense craving for what is decent and disgusting.

We pity the respectable matrons, if any such there be, who have from ayaricious or other motives allowed their infants to be examined, handled and tossed about by half the thieves, prostitutes, and pickpockets about town. They will one day hang their heads for shame at the disgrace they have brought upon their children, upon whom the sins of the parents will be visited tenfold. The case stands thus: In the hope of gaining ten or fifteen dollars, you, Mrs. B., have shown up your child-the holiest of the secret mysteries of nature have been laid open to a gaping crowd- the health of your offspring has been endangered-your own character, in the eyes of all good men and women, hopelessly ruined-and all this has resulted in nothing but evil to you, while it has put many dollars into the pockets of a man who is proud to call himself the greatest swindler in his way in the United States-who is beneath criticism, and insensible to shame.

It seems, too, that Barnum does not keep faith with his victims. An indignant mother writes to the HERALD to say that he refused to pay the expense of bringing the children here, unless the mother consent that the fatigued and worn out infants remain on exhibition four weeks longer! How long will it be before people come to know that they cannot touch pitch and remain undefiled?

If the fathers or mothers or guardians of the unhappy children who now form the material of the disgusting exhibition at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, have any sense of decency left, they will remove their children at once. Their lives are in danger. It is monstrous that such outrages on the proprieties of life are allowed in a city which is supposed to be inhabited by civilized, Christianized men and women. Such a thing as this baby show would not be tolerated in Timbuctoo; but it is supported in the refined metropolis of the progressive Western World .- N. Y. Herald.

The American party lacks manliness. It has not, yet acquired the great masculine virtues which give strength to character, and enforce the respect of the world. It would scorn the act of being unprincipled, and, yet if it has principles, nobody can specifically tell what' they are. It never talks about principles at all if it can help it, and when it does, its language is never alike on two different days or in two different places. Here you find it saying it will support no candidate who is not pro-slavery to the midriff, there that it will support no candidate who is not anti-slavery to the backbone; to-day it will exclude all Catholics from office, to-morrow that it believes in the broadest religious tolerance; here that the naturalization laws should be amended, there that the naturalization laws should be repealed; to-day that no candidate not a member of the Third Degree should be voted for, to-morrow that coalitions may be made with other parties and their nominees | and that she would conceal the violence he had into be supported to suit circumstances. The very flicted. He then left, but soon returned, and after name the Know-Nothings have taken to themselves is anything but a manful and chivalrous one. It implies concealment, art, and dissimulation; it suggests all the associations connected with cabals and juntas; it dishonors truth by assuming that truth works best when it works in the dark; and it insults intelligence by taking as its very badge of distinction the counterfeited lack of it. The Know-Nothing organization, as it is now constituted, cannot permantly prosper. American though it professes to be in aim and policy, its secret and banded character is opposed to every American sentiment and instinct. The American people cannot be made to believe that American liberty is yet so badly off that it can only be saved by being hoodwinked and gagged. They complain, and have a right to complain, that the titles to American citizenship have been, of late years, scandalously cheapened, by dealing them out to all sorts of interlopers; but they have too much sense to think of curing the evil by nailing their own titles to the counter as a sham thing, and making themselves over, body and soul, under oath to a divan of darkness.

N. Y. Cou. and Enq.

The girl who is destined to be thy wife, although now unknown to thee, is sure to be living somewhere or other. Hope, therefore, that she is quite well, and otherwise think politely about her.—T. Burr, Jr.

We think the rise and spread of Know Nothingism in the South has been a great misfortune. Its first and worst effect is to destroy here that reputation for moral steadiness which made us unsusceptible to the influences of Isms. Heretofore we have been exempt from the dangerous and crazy excitements, which are perpetually being evolved, like pernicious gases, from the boiling cauldron of free thinking, which in the North has degenerated into wild est license in matters of morals, politics and religion. Fourierism, Anti-Rentism, Millerism, Spiritualism and the thousand other vagaries which have unsettled the reason and shaken the moral perceptions of Northern society, have had no foothold with us, and we have rejoiced at our immunity, and hopefully believed that we saw in it, the pledges of a high tone of national character, a firmness of mind and a clearness and solidity of judgment on which we could securely rely for safety. The advent of Know Noth. ingism has sadly shaken this confidence, and the thought will force itself on our minds, that the Abolitionists must rejoice at it, and gather hope that their detestable ism also, may yet in due season, take root and expand in the soil which has proven so congenial to Know Nothingism. Unquestionably the South has lost cast and char-

acter by the spread of this delusion; for delusion it is, without a leg of reason to stand upon, without any sanction in the proprieties of our situation to sustain it. It is a mere wild and contagious excitement caught sympathetically from the North, with none of the conditions or palliations which might feebly excuse it there. Except in a few of our cities. foreigners have never appeared in sufficient numbers to afford even a ripple of offense to the broad expanse of native southern civism-and as for the handful of Catholics among us we have only known them as the only religious sect, whose brethren at the North have wholly escaped the contamination of Abolitionism, and as the parents of numerous charities that do credit to the religion they profess and the age in which we live. A delusion so baseless, must, we think, pass away, but it will leave its sting and its scars behind-perhaps its unhealed wounds te torment American society for ages to come. Already it has worked great moral evil. It has unsettled the general reverence for truth-it has made evasion, equivocation and double dealing, a necessary practice with honorable men who would otherwise have scorned such instruments of imposture and self advancement

It has at a blow struck down that spirit of manly independence and outspoken boldness of thought and expression which was the crowning virtue of southern character. It has destroyed confidence between man and man, so that we cannot talk together even on the great subject of our common defence and safety against the serpent of Abolition, without being conscious of the chilling influence and restraints of secret obligations. It has excited in the minds of the ignorant the spirit of mob violence, thus turning loose and sanctifying in such minds the most dangerous and lawless passions .-Witness the riots in Cincinnati and Louisville. Witness our own city, where for three successive nights, houses were pulled down and their inhabitants were flying in terror for life under a volley of bullets and imprecations. Witness the outrage against a harmless Catholic priest on the high road, accompanied by threats of still worse violence if he dared to undertake again his sacred functions.

Whence come these things? We do not say that they are the doings of Know-Nothing men, or the instigations of Know Nothing lodges; but we do say, that they are the effervescence of a vicious excitement—the fruits of a poisonous seed, taking root in vicious minds, and flourishing there with a virulent luxuriance which are as distateful and as astounding, we trust, to the well-ordered Know-Nothing as to any other citizen. In Mobile, these transactions passed without notice. No investigations were instituted-no arrests were made-no offers of reward for the guilty by the legal authorities. Even the press was dumb, or if it spoke at all, it was faintly to deprecate the excitement of the "boys," and to intimate that the places pulled down deserved their fate, and the Priest " no better than he should be." Our mouths were sealed, because we knew that our protests would be uttered to the winds, and put to the account of a purpose to influence the then pending election. If the home of the humblest and the worst is not, according to the old principle of English liberty, his "castle," through which "the winds and rains of heaven may enter, but the King cannot "-if it is not as much an outrage of law to pull down a den of infamy as the mansion of opulence and virtue, the conclusion is that we no longer live under the dominion of law and magistracy; but under the secret decrees of invisible and irresponsible masters-worse than the rule of Lynch Law, because better organized, and invoking the watch-words of patriotism and the sacred sanctions of religion. In such a state of things, who is safe? Doubtless, the human demons who went about Louisville the other day beating, cutting and shooting every man, however employed, who had the appearance of a foreigner, believed they were doing right, and a service to their cause and principles; doubtless, too, the respectable members of the Order in Louisville deplored these excesses. We know that order-loving Know-Nothings in Mobile were indignant at the violence in this city. But this only goes to verify the dangers we are endeavoring to point out. Religious excitement and prejudice of cast, which are comparatively harmless in enlightened minds, become scourges and firebrands in the hands of the ignorant and the vicious. It is a perilous spirit to awaken in society. History points to its seas of blood and its hecatombs of victims in other lands and times. It is closing our eyes to reason, and our ears to the warnings of experience, to believe that human nature is so far changed

Mobile Register. BURNING A NEGRO AT THE STAKE IN ALABAMA .-We have already recorded the murder of Miss Thornton, a respectable young lady, near Gaston, Alabama, by a negro man-The horrible affair created the greatest excitement, and subsequently the murderer was forcibly taken from the custedy of the civil authorities by a mob, and put to a terrible death, an account of which is thus given in the Marion Republican of the 28th ult.

that it will not produce like effects in this age and

country. But enough. Our reliance is upon "time,

the great reformer," and upon that Providence who

tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and to whose

eye the fall of a sparrow is not indifferent.

On Friday last, after due preparation they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake. About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle.-We were present, but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of light wood, in the center of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructibility by fire.

On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed and securely chained to the stake. While in this sitution he confessed his guilt, stating that he had no accomplice—that he was actuated by lust alone-that he had attempted to violate her person but had failed, and to conceal the attempt he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump; that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father, again beating her he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he suf-

After this confession was made the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then as they fitfully swayed, hither and thither, his black and burning carcass, like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in hellish triumph at his tormentors. Soon all was overnothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil, who could thus deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime.

MR. CARNICHAEL AND POLK COUNTY .- The people of Polk county may not know that the Know Nothing candidate for Congress voted to repeal their county in the Legislature of 1848-49. Such is the fact. On page 576 Journal of the House of Commons for 1848, the bill to repeal the Act creating the county of Polk was passed, and Mr. Carmichael's name may be found among those who voted for the repeal.

Asheville News.